SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SEPTEMBER, 1989
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NONFARM JOB COUNT REACHES RECORD LEVEL

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CLIMBS IN SEPTEMBER

Total nonfarm employment in South Carolina rose to a record level of 1,520,100 in September. This figure was 14,200 greater than in August, and 58,000 higher than the year-ago level. The public sector was responsible for all of the monthly increase, while the private sector declined 3,700 to 1,246,800.

PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLLS INCREASE

Employment in the public sector rose 17,900 to 273,300 as schools opened for the beginning of the academic year. At the state level, a gain of 6,800 in state education more than offset a decline of 600 in other state government. Local schools recorded an increase of 11,900, while other local government reported a slight decrease of 200. In the remaining government sector, federal employment was unchanged from August.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT SLIDES DOWNWARD

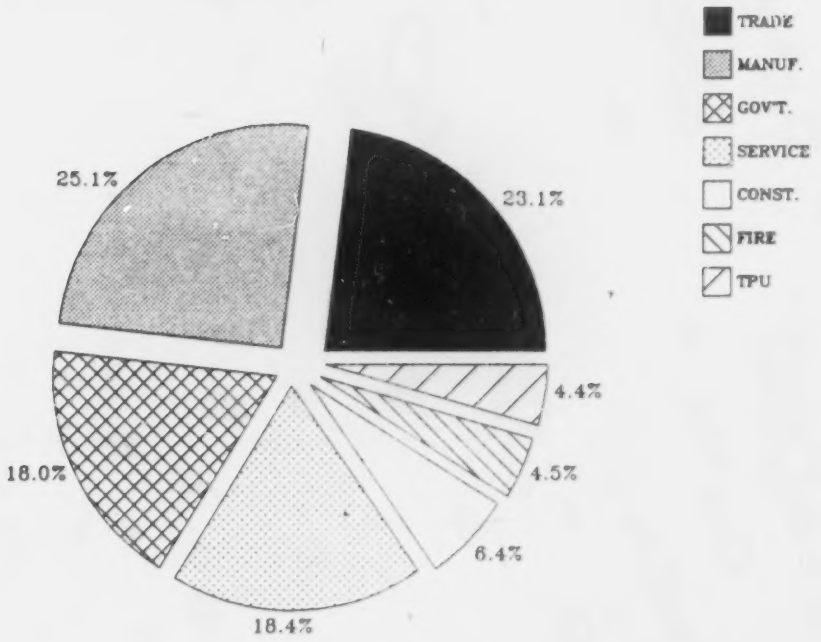
Employment in the private sector was down 3,700 over the month as every major industry, with the exceptions of services, and transportation and public utilities, reported losses from August. Trade led the decline in the private sector as 2,800 persons were removed from payrolls around the state. Most of the drop in positions was in the retail division where eating and drinking places began to cut back after the summer tourist season. Another group affected to a lesser degree by seasonal trends was general merchandise stores. Manufacturing employment decreased by 1,500 in September as both durable and nondurable goods lost positions. Within the hard-good division, electrical and electronic equipment; and machinery, except electrical dropped 300 each. The soft-good division also saw negative movement, primarily occurring in textile mill products, and chemicals and allied products. Finance, insurance, and real estate recorded a decline of 1,000 over the month. The majority of the downturn was in real estate where 500 jobs were lost. Construction was 900 lower in

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT SLIDES DOWNWARD (Continued)

September, with special trade contracting accounting for more than half of the decrease. On the positive side, services jumped 2,400 over the month to 280,200, setting an all-time high. This industry was led by educational services, which gained 4,000 jobs.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY SEPTEMBER,1989

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)



NOTE: HURRICANE HUGO

Hurricane Hugo hit the South Carolina coast September 21-22, 1989, causing massive destruction and worker dislocation. The September labor force estimates in this release do not reflect the effect of the Hurricane because they are based on employer reports for the reference week of September 10-16.

NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SETS RECORD HIGH

South Carolina's nonfarm female employment climbed 10,700 to 714,400 during September. The public sector, under the influence of seasonal gains in education employment, rose to 160,300 and was responsible for the entire monthly expansion. Private employers reduced their payrolls for female workers by 1,400 to 554,100.

In the public sector, the start of a new academic year pushed educational employment up 12,700. State institutions added 3,400 female employees with local schools providing a 9,300 boost. State and local government other than schools registered losses of 400 and 100, respectively. Females employed by the federal government declined 100 over the month.

Within the private sector, the trade industry (-1,700) led the decline with the retail division accounting for the entire decrease. Manufacturing (-900) recorded losses in both durable (-300) and nondurable (-600) goods because of temporary layoffs during September. Females employed in finance, insurance, and real estate experienced a moderate downturn of 600 jobs attributed partly to a 300 drop in banking. Construction employment dropped 100 over the month, while transportation and public utilities held steady at 16,000. The only gain in women workers in the private sector occurred in services where the female job count rose 1,900.

Growth in services was triggered by a 2,500 increase in educational services while seasonal losses in hotels and other lodging places (-600) served as a detractor. Compared to the year-ago level of 686,700, South Carolina's nonfarm female employment during September, 1989 was 27,700 higher.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
September, 1989

				Unadjusted percent change to Sept., 1989 from-	
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
All items	125.0	124.6	119.8	+0.3	+4.3

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate rose from 4.3% to 5.0% in September. This represented 87,300 jobless individuals, a rise of 11,800 from the August level. The upturn in unemployment was attributed mainly to seasonal losses in tourist-related jobs, together with scattered layoffs in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.3% in September.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
September, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,740,500	1,737,800	1,677,300	1,746,900	1,729,900	1,683,700
Total Employment	1,653,200	1,662,300	1,602,700	1,655,500	1,646,800	1,605,000
Total Unemployment	87,300	75,500	74,600	91,400	83,100	78,700
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.3	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.7

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	238,910	240,650	229,000	245,420	244,180	234,320
Total Employment	228,770	231,610	219,570	236,090	236,020	226,470
Total Unemployment	10,140	9,030	9,430	9,330	8,160	7,850
Unemployment Rate	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.4

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	355,010	349,910	339,130
Total Employment	340,750	337,930	327,370
Total Unemployment	14,260	11,980	11,760
Unemployment Rate	4.0	3.4	3.5

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	123,828	125,444	121,842	124,040	124,018	121,984
Total Employment	117,498	119,092	115,474	117,456	117,597	115,370
Total Unemployment	6,330	6,352	6,368	6,584	6,421	6,614
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

The count of nonfarm jobs in the Charleston area increased 900 to 199,000 during September. As a result of nonfaculty personnel returning to schools, total government, at 53,900, added 1,800 workers to the payrolls. Within the public sector, local government recorded the largest upturn of 1,600, in addition to a 300 gain in state government. However, federal government lost 100 employees over the month. Overall, jobs in the private sector decreased by 900. Due mainly to temporary layoffs, manufacturing (-700) suffered the greatest decline, with the entire downturn centered in durable goods. Because of seasonal activity in the retail industry, trade employment was down 400. Negative movement was also seen in construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate. However, positive activity was displayed in services, and transportation and public utilities.

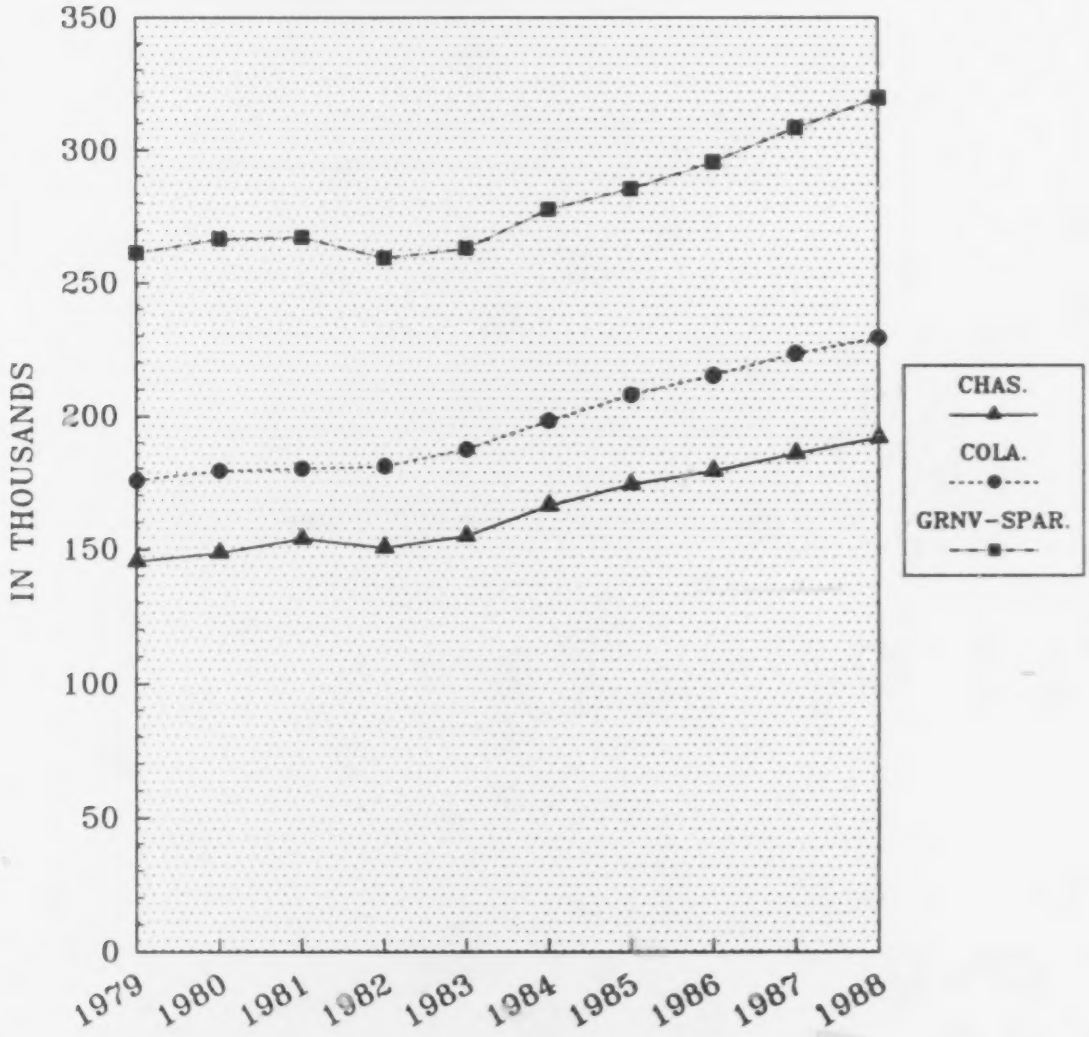
COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonfarm employment rose 3,800 to 238,500 in September. The public sector provided the entire upturn while the private sector declined slightly. Within the public sector, both state and local government increased considerably while the federal government remained steady at 7,800 jobs. The rise in state and local government was due mainly to the reopening of schools in the area. The private sector's employment level decreased by 300 jobs in September. Decliners included finance, insurance, and real estate; wholesale and retail trade; and manufacturing. Within manufacturing, durables dropped 300 positions while nondurables increased by 100 jobs. The only industry that experienced an increase in employment in September was services which added 400 positions. Overall, nonfarm employment was up 8,900 jobs over the year-ago level.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Total nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area reached its highest level ever in September with an increase of 7,000 jobs. This jump pushed the employment level to 330,900 during the month. Both the public sector and the private sector aided in this positive movement. Within the public sector, total local government added the most jobs (4,600), acting on the reopening of public schools. State government also helped to increase the employment level in the public sector by adding 400 employees to its payrolls. Federal government remained stable at 2,000 jobs in September. Within the private sector, a total of 2,000 positions were added in September. Leading the way in this expansion was the service industry which added 1,800 jobs over the month. Other areas showing advances were construction, and wholesale and retail trade. The only decliner in the private sector was manufacturing with a loss of 400 jobs, all coming in nondurables. Durables remained stable. Finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities remained steady over the month. Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area during September was 6,900 above the year-ago level of 324,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA MSA EMPLOYMENT
SEPTEMBER, 1989



NOTE: Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The U. S. unemployment rate rose in September . . . to a seasonally adjusted 5.3% of the labor force, up from 5.2% in the preceding month. A sharp decline in factory jobs had helped push the nation's rate down in August. Employers added 209,000 workers during September; however, 75,000 of those jobs were telephone company employees returning to work after strikes. Factory payrolls decreased by 103,000, the largest monthly drop since December, 1982 when the country was emerging from a recession. About a third of the fall in manufacturing jobs came from layoffs of auto workers, with 16 of the 20 major manufacturing industries reporting declines in employment. Employment in the construction industry was unchanged from August. While employment in the service sector grew significantly, most of it came from teachers returning to classrooms for a new school year. Jobs in business and health services were up substantially, whereas the retail trade industry added only 4,000 employees.

Retail sales rose 0.5% in September . . . to $145.21 billion. The rise came after a 0.7% gain in August and suggested there is still healthy consumer demand in the economy. Sales reports from chain stores showed a moderate gain for the month as women's apparel led the way in clothing sales, due largely to the introduction of the fall fashion line.

Personal income was held down by Hurricane Hugo . . . which tore through parts of South and North Carolina in late September. Personal income rose 0.3% during the month, but would have climbed 0.6% had it not been for the storm. Among the economic effects of the storm was a sharp drop in rental income.

Personal spending grew 0.2% in September . . . to a $3.526 trillion annual rate, the smallest increase in a year. In August, personal spending grew 0.9% as car sales were up due to bargain prices at the end of the model year. However, car sales slackened in September after the 1990 models were introduced causing a slowdown in consumer spending. Spending on durable goods, including cars, declined by $6.2 billion from August.

Housing starts fell to seven-year low in September . . . with home construction down 5.2%, following an even steeper drop of 6.2% in August. New construction decreased in all types of homes, from single-family houses to large apartment complexes. Work was begun on single-family homes at an annual rate of 971,000 in September, a drop of 2.1% from the previous month. Construction of apartments and other multifamily dwellings slipped 2.2% to an annual rate of 1,022,000.

The average workweek for production workers on nonfarm payrolls remained unchanged while the manufacturing workweek edged up . . . The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers in private nonagricultural jobs was unchanged in September at 34.6 hours. The manufacturing workweek and factory overtime were both up 0.1 hour to 41.0 and 3.8 hours, respectively.

Weather Conditions

Typical hot, humid weather conditions prevailed over much of the state during the first two weeks in September. However, Hurricane Hugo, with winds up to 135 miles per hour, crossed the southeastern and central portions of the state by Friday, September 22. Areas in it's path received extensive damage. Standing crops, particularly corn and soybeans were flattened and lint cotton was stripped from the bolls. Assessment of agricultural damage still continues. Reporters indicated that some cotton and corn may be salvageable and soybeans could recover somewhat before harvest. Dry weather is needed for continuation of fall planting and harvesting for most crops.

Field Crops

The corn harvest picked up in advance of the storm, but much of the crop that was left in the path of the storm was blown to the ground. The crop condition declined to poor from fair by week ending October 1. Cotton growers had just begun harvesting the crop before Hugo flattened plants in the most heavily hit areas. The crop condition was rated at 14% very poor, 22% poor, 63% fair, and 1% good. Reporters indicated that soybean harvest will begin in a few weeks, as weather permits. The condition of soybeans was 2% very poor, 24% poor, 56% fair, and 18% good. The peanut harvest picked up, with overall condition fair. The tobacco harvest was reported almost complete. Statewide condition for tobacco and sorghum was fair.

Fruits and Vegetables

The apple harvest continued with 80% of the crop picked. Overall condition of the crop was rated good. Pecan yields will be severely affected in areas hit by the hurricane as many nuts were blown off the trees. The condition was rated as poor to fair. Some fall vegetable crops were damaged due to the high winds.

S.C. Weekly Crop Statistics
Week Ending 10/1/89

Crop	Phase	Percent Current/Year Ago	
Apples	Harvested	80	66
Corn	Harvested	77	69
Cotton	Harvested	5	7
Peanuts	Harvested	35	11

HOURLY EARNINGS INCREASE IN SEPTEMBER

During September, hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers advanced $0.04 to $8.72. Durables and nondurables gained $0.04 and $0.03, respectively. Durables, at $8.90, experienced significant increases in fabricated metal products, and lumber and wood products. Other industry groups reporting higher earnings were machinery, except electrical; and instruments and related products. Lower hourly earnings were displayed in furniture and fixtures; and stone, clay, and glass products. Showing no change over the month was electrical and electronic equipment. Nondurables, at $8.62, witnessed its largest rise in printing and publishing. Positive movement was also observed in food and kindred products, textile mill products, apparel and other textile products, and paper and allied products. Chemicals and allied products remained unchanged from August. Overall, larger incentives paid for piece work contributed to the acceleration in hourly wages.

Nationally, average hourly earnings climbed $0.10 to $10.54. Both durables and nondurables aided in the upturn, with contributions of $0.11 and $0.09, respectively.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
September, 1989

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.72	$ 8.68	$ 8.37	$ 9.55	$ 9.49	$ 9.25
Average Weekly Earnings	$357.52	$355.01	$349.03	$389.64	$388.14	$383.88
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$286.02	$284.92	$291.34	$311.71	$311.51	$320.43

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.96	$ 8.93	$ 8.48	$ 8.70	$ 8.68	$ 8.31
Average Weekly Earnings	$370.05	$367.92	$351.07	$358.44	$356.75	$347.36
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$296.04	$295.28	$293.05	$286.75	$286.32	$289.95

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.54	$ 10.44	$ 10.25
Average Weekly Earnings	$433.19	$425.95	$423.33
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$346.55	$341.85	$353.36

OVERTIME CONTINUES TO RISE

For the second consecutive month, premium hours for manufacturing production employees increased 0.1 of an hour. The entire gain in overtime hours was found in the soft-good division. When compared to a year earlier, premium hours decreased 0.4 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

September, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.1	4.0	4.5
Durable Goods	4.2	4.3	5.0
Nondurable Goods	4.0	3.9	4.2

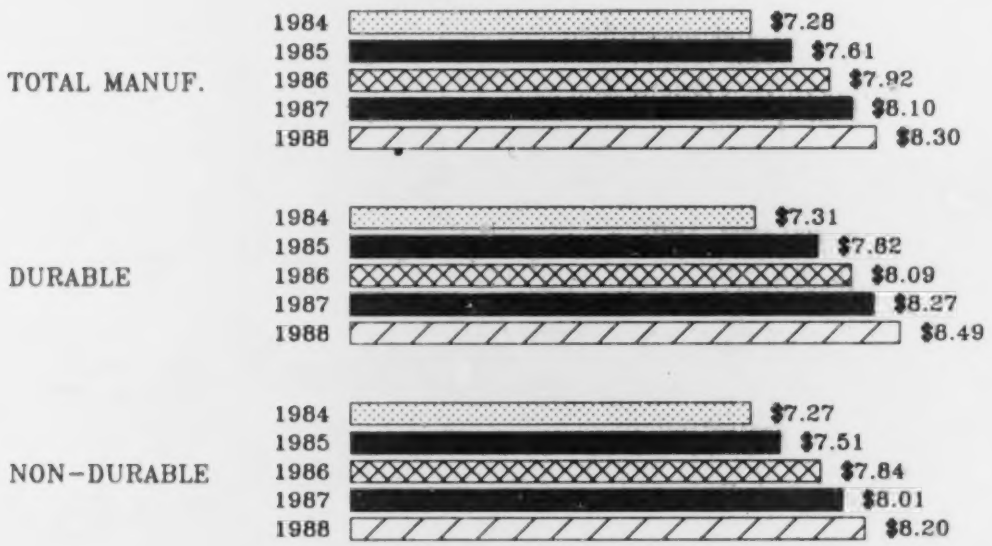
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DECLINES IN SEPTEMBER

The productivity index for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers dropped 0.4 point to 105.8 over the month. This figure was 1.3 points less than one year earlier. The downturn in manufacturing production employment (-1,800) was a major factor in the overall lag in output per hour. However, the workweek climbed 0.1 hour from August. Durables and nondurables observed decreases in productivity, with losses of 0.7 point and 0.3 point, respectively. The apparel index experienced a 0.5 reduction in output per hour, while the textile index dwindled 0.4 point.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
September, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	105.8	106.2	107.1
Durable-Good Productivity Index	116.1	116.8	118.0
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	101.3	101.6	102.3
Textile Productivity Index	92.8	93.2	97.0
Apparel Productivity Index	100.1	100.6	98.2

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (1984–1988)



NOTE: Data represents industry annual averages.

WEEKLY HOURS CLIMB SLIGHTLY IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's manufacturing production workweek increased by 0.1 hour to 41.0 in September. The durable-good division climbed 0.1 hour to 42.2. Sparking this rise in durables were gains in machinery, except electrical; fabricated metal products; furniture and fixtures; and lumber and wood products. The areas that showed declines in the hard-good division were instruments and related products; stone, clay, and glass products; and electrical and electronic equipment. The nondurable-good division also posted a 0.1-hour gain in September, making the average workweek 40.4 hours. Up sharply in nondurables was food and kindred products posting a 0.9-hour increase. Positive movement was also displayed in paper and allied products, and chemicals and allied products. The only major industry group registering a decline was printing and publishing with a 0.3 hour drop. Apparel and other textile products, and textile mill products remained unchanged over the month.

Nationally, the manufacturing production workweek climbed by 0.3 hour to 41.1, fueled by a jump in overtime hours by 0.3 hour to 4.1.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI–RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired / Annual Income Desired	Relocate? / Location of * Applicant
Auditor	99	Financial Analyst	99	17	Full / 21,000	Yes / Beaufort
Machine Operator	14	None	N/A	12	Full / 10,400	No / Chester
Counselor	62	None	N/A	17	Full / 23,000	No / Clinton
Electrical Engineer	85	None	N/A	16	Full / 30,000	Yes / Florence
Polymer Operator	98	Mail Clerk	12	12	Full / 16,640	Yes / Gaffney
Personnel Director	60	None	N/A	16	Full / 25,000	Yes / Hartsville
Machinist	72	Assembly	18	14	Full / 25,000	Yes / Greenwood
Electrician	99	Maintenance Mechanic	73	12	Full / 12,480	No / Kingstree
Contractor	99	None	N/A	13	Full / 23,400	Yes / Lancaster
Store Manager	60	None	N/A	16	Full / 15,000	No / Myrtle Bch.
Production Planner	36	None	N/A	12	Full / 25,000	No / Rock Hill
Sewing Mach. Operator	99	None	N/A	10	Full / 9,500	No / Spartnbg.
Radio Announcer	14	None	N/A	15	Full / 13,000	Yes / Sumter

* There are currently more than 93,389 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini–resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

September, 1989

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1989	Net Change From: Sept. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	1520.1	1505.9	1462.1	+14.2	+58.0
Total Private.....	1246.8	1250.5	1201.5	- 3.7	+45.3
Mining.....	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction.....	97.2	98.1	93.9	- 0.9	+ 3.3
Heavy Construction Contractors.....	15.0	15.1	14.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Highway and Street Construction.....	5.9	6.0	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	9.1	9.1	8.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Special Trade Contractors.....	46.4	46.9	45.2	- 0.5	+ 1.2
Electrical Work.....	9.9	10.0	9.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6).....	381.0	382.5	384.4	- 1.5	- 3.4
Durable Goods.....	127.8	128.5	129.8	- 0.7	- 2.0
Nondurable Goods.....	253.2	254.0	254.6	- 0.8	- 1.4
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	66.5	66.4	62.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.7
Trucking and Warehousing.....	20.9	20.8	19.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Water Transportation.....	4.5	4.3	3.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Communication.....	13.1	13.2	12.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)..	8.3	8.4	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services.....	16.0	16.2	15.5	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Electric Services.....	9.7	9.9	9.8	- 0.2	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services.....	4.3	4.3	3.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	351.8	354.6	331.9	- 2.8	+19.9
Wholesale Trade.....	61.1	61.2	59.9	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods.....	33.4	33.4	32.3	0.0	+ 1.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.....	13.4	13.5	13.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods.....	27.7	27.8	27.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Groceries and Related Products.....	8.6	8.6	8.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.....	4.2	4.1	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods.....	3.2	3.3	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

September, 1989

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1989	Net Change From: Sept. 1988
Retail Trade	290.7	293.4	272.0	- 2.7	+18.7
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.2	12.3	11.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer.	6.4	6.4	6.3	0.0	+ 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	36.7	36.9	34.3	- 0.2	+ 2.4
Department Stores	21.0	21.2	20.3	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Food Stores	51.0	51.0	49.0	0.0	+ 2.0
Grocery Stores	47.8	47.7	46.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	68.2	69.2	65.4	- 1.0	+ 2.8
Banking	15.0	15.2	14.6	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank	14.6	14.8	14.3	- 0.2	+ 0.3
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.9	6.0	5.9	- 0.1	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.2	8.3	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	14.9	15.0	13.6	- 0.1	+ 1.3
Life Insurance	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	280.2	277.8	261.3	+ 2.4	+18.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	26.3	27.5	24.5	- 1.2	+ 1.8
Health Services	55.2	55.2	52.0	0.0	+ 3.2
Hospitals	18.7	18.6	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Educational Services	21.2	17.2	21.3	+ 4.0	- 0.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.2	10.1	12.6	+ 2.1	- 0.4
Total Government	273.3	255.4	260.6	+17.9	+12.7
Total Federal Government	39.8	39.8	38.7	0.0	+ 1.1
Total State Government	95.3	89.1	86.3	+ 6.2	+ 9.0
State Education	40.8	34.0	33.9	+ 6.8	+ 6.9
Other State Government	54.5	55.1	52.4	- 0.6	+ 2.1
Total Local Government	138.2	126.5	135.6	+11.7	+ 2.6
Local Education	76.6	64.7	76.5	+11.9	+ 0.1
Other Local Government	61.6	61.8	59.1	- 0.2	+ 2.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

September, 1989

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1989	Net Change From: Sept. 1988
Manufacturing	381.0	382.5	384.4	- 1.5	- 3.4
Durable Goods	127.8	128.5	129.8	- 0.7	- 2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.7	15.9	- 0.2	- 0.4
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	5.0	4.9	- 0.1	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.2	4.2	4.6	0.0	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.5	4.8	- 0.2	- 0.5
Household Furniture	3.2	3.3	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.5	11.5	0.0	0.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.4	3.6	0.0	- 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	16.0	15.9	15.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.8	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.6	32.9	32.0	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.3	0.0	- 0.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.0	0.0	- 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	7.6	7.8	7.0	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.1	22.4	22.9	- 0.3	- 0.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.5	2.8	2.7	- 0.3	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.0	8.1	8.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	9.9	9.9	10.2	0.0	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	4.1	4.8	0.0	- 0.7
Medical Instruments and Supplies	1.9	1.9	2.7	0.0	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.3	3.6	+ 0.2	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

September, 1989

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Net Change From: Aug 1989	Net Change From: Sept. 1988
Nondurable Goods	253.2	254.0	254.6	- 0.8	- 1.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.8	15.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Meat Products	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.4	2.5	2.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	103.7	104.0	105.9	- 0.3	- 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.8	27.0	27.8	- 0.2	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.9	29.1	30.5	- 0.2	- 1.6
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.2	13.8	14.3	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.6	7.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.8	5.6	6.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.8	9.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.6	8.7	8.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.2	45.1	46.4	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.9	10.8	10.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.3	8.2	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	13.1	14.3	- 0.2	- 1.4
Women's and Misses' Shirts	4.5	4.5	5.1	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.4	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.0	5.7	5.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod	9.7	9.8	9.7	- 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.7	16.7	16.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.9	11.1	10.7	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.5	4.6	4.5	- 0.1	0.0
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.1	5.0	- 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.1	35.4	35.0	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.6	14.8	14.7	- 0.2	- 0.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products.	24.8	24.9	23.9	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.6	2.7	- 0.2	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	13.1	13.0	12.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1989

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1989	Net Change From: Sept. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	1514.3	1513.2	1456.5	+ 1.1	+57.8
Total Private.....	1240.2	1237.0	1195.2	+ 3.2	+45.0
Construction.....	96.7	96.1	93.4	+ 0.6	+ 3.3
Manufacturing.....	379.8	381.6	383.2	- 1.8	- 3.4
Durable Goods.....	127.6	128.5	129.6	- 0.9	- 2.0
Lumber and Wood Products.....	15.5	15.7	15.9	- 0.2	- 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	11.4	11.3	11.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industries.....	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products.....	16.1	15.9	15.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	32.6	32.9	32.0	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Special Industry Machinery.....	6.9	6.9	7.0	0.0	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	21.9	22.2	22.7	- 0.3	- 0.8
Nondurable Goods.....	252.2	253.1	253.6	- 0.9	- 1.4
Food and Kindred Products.....	15.5	15.6	15.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products.....	103.5	104.0	105.7	- 0.5	- 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton.....	26.7	26.9	27.7	- 0.2	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.....	28.8	29.2	30.4	- 0.4	- 1.6
Knitting Mills.....	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.....	14.2	13.8	14.3	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	9.5	9.7	9.4	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	44.9	45.2	46.1	- 0.3	- 1.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	10.7	10.7	10.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	13.0	13.3	14.4	- 0.3	- 1.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	9.5	9.7	9.5	- 0.2	0.0
Paper and Allied Products.....	16.8	16.5	16.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Printing and Publishing.....	11.0	11.1	10.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	35.1	35.3	35.0	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.....	14.6	14.8	14.7	- 0.2	- 0.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1989

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1989	Net Change From: Sept. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	66.5	66.2	62.8	+ 0.3	+ 3.7
Trucking and Warehousing.....	20.7	20.6	19.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Communication.....	13.1	13.2	12.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.1	16.1	15.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	348.8	347.8	329.1	+ 1.0	+19.7
Wholesale Trade.....	60.7	60.4	59.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Retail Trade.....	288.1	287.4	269.6	+ 0.7	+18.5
General Merchandise Stores.....	37.4	37.3	34.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Food Stores.....	50.0	49.8	48.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.....	67.9	68.0	65.1	- 0.1	+ 2.8
Insurance Carriers.....	14.8	15.1	13.5	- 0.3	+ 1.3
Services.....	278.6	275.4	259.8	+ 3.2	+18.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.....	25.4	24.9	23.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.8
Educational Services.....	21.0	20.0	21.1	+ 1.0	- 0.1
Total Government.....	274.1	276.2	261.3	- 2.1	+12.8
Total Federal Government.....	39.9	39.7	38.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Total State Government.....	95.8	93.2	86.7	+ 2.6	+ 9.1
Total Local Government.....	138.4	143.3	135.8	- 4.9	+ 2.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

September, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	330.9	323.9	324.0	238.5	234.7	229.6
Construction.....	23.7	23.6	22.6	15.3	15.5	14.4
Heavy Construction Contractors.....	2.2	2.2	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors.....	11.5	11.5	11.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	101.7	102.1	102.5	30.1	30.3	29.3
Durable Goods.....	31.5	31.5	31.9	14.3	14.6	14.2
Lumber and Furniture.....	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries.....	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals.....	5.9	5.9	5.8	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products.....	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.1
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	12.4	12.4	12.8	3.5	3.6	3.5
Metalworking Machinery.....	2.2	2.2	2.6	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery.....	4.9	4.9	5.1	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment..	6.3	6.3	6.1	2.3	2.3	2.2
Nondurable Goods.....	70.2	70.6	70.6	15.8	15.7	15.1
Food and Kindred Products.....	2.9	3.0	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.6
Textile Mill Products.....	32.1	32.5	32.5	1.9	2.0	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton.....	9.6	9.7	9.8	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.....	9.5	9.6	10.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills.....	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.....	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills.....	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	1.9	2.0	1.8	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	9.6	9.5	9.4	2.2	2.1	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	1.3	1.3	1.4	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear.... and Undergarments.....	4.8	4.8	4.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.7	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.6	3.6	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing.....	-	-	-	2.6	2.5	2.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	8.7	8.8	8.6	3.3	3.2	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.5	4.6	4.5	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics.... Products.....	9.0	8.9	9.0	-	-	-

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TABLE 8 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

September, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	12.8	12.8	12.3	10.6	10.5	10.6
Trucking and Warehousing.....	5.4	5.3	5.2	-	-	-
Communication.....	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	77.5	77.0	74.9	51.0	51.2	49.9
Wholesale Trade.....	16.6	16.6	16.3	12.5	12.6	12.3
Retail Trade.....	60.9	60.4	58.6	38.5	38.6	37.6
General Merchandise Stores.....	7.1	7.0	7.0	5.3	5.4	5.1
Food Stores.....	-	-	-	5.4	5.4	5.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.1	12.1	12.0	18.3	18.5	17.8
Banking.....	-	-	-	5.3	5.4	5.1
Insurance Carriers.....	-	-	-	6.1	6.1	5.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services.....	59.8	58.0	57.7	46.3	45.9	45.5
Business Services.....	-	-	-	12.8	12.8	12.4
Health Services.....	-	-	-	8.9	8.8	8.4
Membership Organizations.....	-	-	-	2.7	2.9	2.9
Total Government.....	43.0	38.0	41.7	66.5	62.4	61.8
Total Federal Government.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.8	7.8	7.6
Total State Government.....	11.8	11.4	12.0	38.7	35.9	34.1
Total Local Government.....	29.2	24.6	27.7	20.0	18.7	20.1

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ROCK HILL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

September, 1989

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	199.0	198.1	191.9	45.8	45.2	45.9
Construction.....	13.8	13.9	13.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Manufacturing.....	21.2	21.9	21.4	12.9	12.9	13.2
Durable Goods.....	12.1	12.8	12.3	2.7	2.7	2.7
Lumber and Wood Products.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.1	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	3.2	3.2	2.9	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment.....	2.1	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods.....	9.1	9.1	9.1	10.2	10.2	10.5
Food and Kindred Products.....	0.6	0.6	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products.....	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5
Printing and Publishing.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	11.6	11.5	11.3	3.4	3.4	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	46.2	46.6	45.6	9.6	9.6	9.7
Wholesale Trade.....	8.0	8.0	7.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade.....	38.2	38.6	37.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	8.7	8.8	8.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services.....	43.5	43.2	40.9	9.2	9.5	9.1
Total Government.....	53.9	52.1	50.9	7.0	6.1	6.8
Total Federal Government.....	19.7	19.8	19.3	-	-	-
Total State Government.....	14.8	14.5	14.5	-	-	-
Total Local Government.....	19.4	17.8	17.1	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

September, 1989

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	52.6	52.7	53.0	50.9	50.6	50.7
Construction.....	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.0
Manufacturing.....	20.3	20.4	20.9	13.1	13.1	13.4
Durable Goods.....	5.2	5.3	5.5	4.3	4.3	4.5
Nondurable Goods.....	15.1	15.1	15.4	8.8	8.8	8.9
Textile Mill Products.....	9.0	9.0	9.1	3.1	3.0	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.8	2.8	2.7
Services.....	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.9	8.8	8.7
Total Government.....	7.7	7.7	7.4	9.4	9.2	9.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 11

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

September, 1989

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Net Change From Aug. 1989	Net Change From Sept. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	714.4	703.7	686.7	+10.7	+27.7
Total Private.....	554.1	555.5	533.0	- 1.4	+21.1
Construction.....	8.8	8.9	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Manufacturing.....	153.2	154.1	155.9	- 0.9	- 2.7
Durable Goods.....	38.9	39.2	39.9	- 0.3	- 1.0
Lumber and Wood Products.....	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products.....	3.8	3.9	3.8	- 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	9.1	9.1	8.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	11.2	11.4	11.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products.....	2.6	2.6	2.9	0.0	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods.....	114.3	114.9	116.0	- 0.6	- 1.7
Food and Kindred Products.....	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products.....	44.4	44.7	45.4	- 0.3	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton.....	11.3	11.3	11.7	0.0	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.....	12.4	12.5	13.1	- 0.1	- 0.7
Knitting Mills.....	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	38.5	38.5	39.6	0.0	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	10.0	9.9	9.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	11.2	11.5	12.5	- 0.3	- 1.3
Paper and Allied Products.....	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing.....	4.5	4.6	4.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	8.8	8.9	8.8	- 0.1	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod..	8.7	8.8	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	16.0	16.0	15.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Communication.....	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 11 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

September, 1989

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Net Change From Aug. 1989	Net Change From Sept. 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade	176.0	177.7	164.2	- 1.7	+11.8
Wholesale Trade	16.4	16.4	16.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.4	8.4	8.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	159.6	161.3	148.1	- 1.7	+11.5
General Merchandise Stores	27.9	28.1	26.1	- 0.2	+ 1.8
Food Stores	22.1	22.1	21.2	0.0	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	42.2	42.8	40.7	- 0.6	+ 1.5
Banking	11.6	11.9	11.5	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	8.4	8.5	7.6	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Services	157.5	155.6	148.2	+ 1.9	+ 9.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.7	17.3	15.5	- 0.6	+ 1.2
Health Services	45.3	45.3	42.7	0.0	+ 2.6
Hospitals	15.5	15.4	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Educational Services	13.1	10.6	13.2	+ 2.5	- 0.1
Total Government	160.3	148.2	153.7	+12.1	+ 6.6
Total Federal Government	13.1	13.2	12.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Total State Government	54.9	51.9	50.1	+ 3.0	+ 4.8
State Education	20.0	16.6	16.6	+ 3.4	+ 3.4
Other State Government	34.9	35.3	33.5	- 0.4	+ 1.4
Total Local Government	92.3	83.1	90.9	+ 9.2	+ 1.4
Local Education	59.7	50.4	59.6	+ 9.3	+ 0.1
Other Local Government	32.6	32.7	31.3	- 0.1	+ 1.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
SEPTEMBER, 1989

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
MANUFACTURING	295.5	297.3	299.1	357.52	355.01	349.03	41.0	40.9	41.7	8.72	8.68	8.37
DURABLE GOODS	97.6	98.4	99.3	375.58	373.01	365.08	42.2	42.1	42.6	8.90	8.86	8.57
Lumber and Wood Products	12.5	12.7	12.9	326.98	322.49	310.84	42.3	42.1	40.9	7.73	7.66	7.60
Furniture and Fixtures	3.5	3.7	3.9	284.66	284.96	287.72	41.8	41.6	42.5	6.81	6.85	6.77
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.9	8.9	8.9	413.50	418.16	432.62	41.6	41.9	44.6	9.94	9.98	9.70
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.6	11.5	384.14	378.53	349.81	42.4	42.2	41.3	9.06	8.97	8.47
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.7	23.9	23.2	402.83	397.88	394.71	42.9	42.6	44.3	9.39	9.34	8.91
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.8	413.48	413.53	393.34	44.7	44.9	44.8	9.25	9.21	8.78
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.7	17.0	17.3	354.85	355.70	336.07	41.6	41.7	41.8	8.53	8.53	8.04
Instruments and Related Products	3.4	3.3	3.9	377.27	379.22	349.49	45.4	45.8	43.2	8.31	8.28	8.09
NONDURABLE GOODS	197.9	198.9	199.8	348.25	346.18	340.72	40.4	40.3	41.2	8.62	8.59	8.27
Food and Kindred Products	10.8	10.9	10.7	336.38	326.72	293.53	42.1	41.2	39.4	7.99	7.93	7.45
Textile Mill Products	90.0	90.4	92.1	330.88	329.67	323.38	40.5	40.5	41.3	8.17	8.14	7.83
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.1	24.3	25.0	341.13	340.31	325.48	41.1	41.2	41.2	8.30	8.26	7.90
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.3	26.5	27.8	340.00	338.40	333.33	40.0	40.0	40.6	8.50	8.46	8.21
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.9	7.8	293.18	289.30	280.90	39.3	39.2	39.9	7.46	7.38	7.04
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.4	11.1	11.5	353.64	350.27	345.23	42.1	42.1	43.1	8.40	8.32	8.01
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.5	3.4	349.43	357.43	342.26	41.5	42.1	43.6	8.42	8.49	7.85
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.3	8.4	8.2	297.40	300.00	295.81	39.6	40.0	41.9	7.51	7.50	7.06
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.3	38.5	39.3	226.64	225.88	213.92	37.9	37.9	38.2	5.98	5.96	5.60
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	9.8	9.6	217.12	220.80	198.44	37.5	38.2	37.3	5.79	5.78	5.32
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	10.7	10.9	11.8	187.23	183.02	184.76	35.8	35.4	37.1	5.23	5.17	4.98
Paper and Allied Products	11.7	11.8	11.3	568.92	564.17	560.70	44.0	43.7	45.0	12.93	12.91	12.46
Printing and Publishing	5.9	6.1	5.9	342.45	342.37	330.00	36.2	36.5	37.5	9.46	9.38	8.80
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.9	21.0	20.8	498.98	495.32	532.00	40.9	40.6	43.5	12.20	12.20	12.23

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

September, 1989

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
All Manufacturing	15.1	15.5	15.1	389.64	388.14	383.88
Durable Goods	9.2	9.6	9.3	396.82	396.46	383.10
Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.9	5.8	378.63	374.25	383.18

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
All Manufacturing	40.8	40.9	41.5	9.55	9.49	9.25
Durable Goods	42.9	43.0	42.9	9.25	9.22	8.93
Nondurable Goods	37.6	37.5	39.1	10.07	9.98	9.80

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
All Manufacturing	21.0	21.1	20.8	370.05	367.92	351.07
Durable Goods	9.7	9.8	9.7	355.59	349.70	332.52
Fabricated Metal Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	368.43	356.42	323.01
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	2.0	1.9	374.10	372.28	342.66
Nondurable Goods	11.3	11.3	11.1	382.85	382.95	368.38
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.9	1.9	345.20	341.92	326.40
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	1.8	1.7	1.8	200.98	200.58	197.20

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
All Manufacturing	41.3	41.2	41.4	8.96	8.93	8.48
Durable Goods	41.3	40.9	40.7	8.61	8.55	8.17
Fabricated Metal Products	42.3	41.3	39.2	8.71	8.63	8.24
Machinery, Except Electrical	41.2	41.0	40.6	9.08	9.08	8.44
Nondurable Goods	41.3	41.4	42.1	9.27	9.25	8.75
Textile Mill Products	40.9	40.9	41.9	8.44	8.36	7.79
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.8	39.1	40.0	5.18	5.13	4.93

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

September, 1989

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
All Manufacturing	76.9	77.1	77.0	358.44	356.75	347.36
Durable Goods	22.7	22.6	22.8	406.94	402.83	381.05
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.0	9.0	9.2	453.01	450.22	428.16
Nondurable Goods	54.2	54.5	54.2	340.20	338.96	332.50
Textile Mill Products	27.9	28.1	28.1	327.16	328.38	325.03
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.7	8.7	8.8	326.70	325.40	310.86
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	8.7	8.8	9.2	327.24	332.48	342.88
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	264.51	269.31	244.30
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.8	2.7	3.0	326.33	329.92	339.75
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	8.2	8.2	8.0	226.18	222.26	199.82
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.2	1.3	1.3	186.58	183.75	159.38
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.9	4.7	483.15	475.15	453.78

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
All Manufacturing	41.2	41.1	41.8	8.70	8.68	8.31
Durable Goods	43.2	42.9	43.4	9.42	9.39	8.78
Machinery, Except Electrical	44.5	44.4	45.5	10.18	10.14	9.41
Nondurable Goods	40.5	40.4	41.1	8.40	8.39	8.09
Textile Mill Products	39.8	39.9	41.3	8.22	8.23	7.87
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.8	38.6	39.2	8.42	8.43	7.93
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	40.5	41.2	42.7	8.08	8.07	8.03
Knitting Mills	35.6	36.1	34.9	7.43	7.46	7.00
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	41.1	41.5	45.0	7.94	7.95	7.55
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.4	37.8	36.8	5.89	5.88	5.43
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	36.8	36.1	34.8	5.07	5.09	4.58
Chemicals and Allied Products	43.1	42.5	43.3	11.21	11.18	10.48

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
SEPTEMBER, 1989

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988
Abbeville	6,680	6,590	6,830	3,570	3,590	3,690	3,110	3,000	3,140
Aiken	46,500	45,600	46,900	18,000	18,000	18,700	28,500	27,600	28,200
Allendale	3,730	3,580	3,390	1,410	1,410	1,350	2,320	2,170	2,040
Anderson	52,600	52,700	53,000	20,300	20,400	20,900	32,300	32,300	32,100
Bamberg	4,340	4,180	4,400	1,500	1,500	1,530	2,840	2,680	2,870
Barnwell	7,060	7,090	7,260	2,790	3,100	3,040	4,270	3,990	4,220
Beaufort	32,180	31,960	31,940	1,130	1,140	1,180	31,050	30,820	30,760
Berkeley	26,000	26,200	25,300	6,800	7,000	6,600	19,200	19,200	18,700
Calhoun	3,560	3,600	3,740	1,960	2,010	2,030	1,600	1,590	1,710
Charleston	153,700	152,600	148,800	9,500	9,800	9,800	144,200	142,800	139,000
Cherokee	17,830	17,330	17,830	8,930	8,720	8,880	8,900	8,610	8,950
Chester	11,480	11,490	11,800	5,940	5,950	6,150	5,540	5,540	5,650
Chesterfield	13,760	13,610	13,710	8,010	8,030	7,810	5,750	5,580	5,900
Clarendon	5,990	6,040	6,360	1,410	1,510	1,520	4,580	4,530	4,840
Colleton	9,730	9,610	9,690	2,510	2,540	2,520	7,220	7,070	7,160
Darlington	20,970	20,140	20,940	7,650	7,650	7,510	13,320	12,490	13,430
Dillon	9,570	9,380	9,450	3,790	3,790	3,840	5,780	5,590	5,610
Dorchester	19,300	19,300	17,800	4,900	5,100	5,000	14,400	14,200	12,800
Edgefield	4,340	4,340	4,540	1,970	1,970	2,070	2,370	2,370	2,470
Fairfield	7,690	7,660	7,990	3,250	3,210	3,400	4,440	4,450	4,590
Florence	50,900	50,600	50,700	13,100	13,100	13,400	37,800	37,500	37,300
Georgetown	14,880	14,870	15,220	4,370	4,340	4,390	10,510	10,530	10,830
Greenville	189,600	186,000	186,000	51,300	51,600	51,100	138,300	134,400	134,900
Greenwood	28,460	28,390	29,000	11,670	11,690	12,040	16,790	16,700	16,960
Hampton	5,300	5,160	5,240	1,810	1,840	1,770	3,490	3,320	3,470
Horry	62,950	64,450	57,360	5,970	5,980	6,000	56,980	58,470	51,360
Jasper	3,650	3,650	3,710	190	190	200	3,460	3,460	3,510
Kershaw	15,480	15,480	16,630	6,460	6,460	7,300	9,020	9,020	9,330
Lancaster	18,050	17,850	18,220	8,430	8,380	8,660	9,620	9,470	9,560
Laurens	19,470	19,370	19,420	8,230	8,280	8,070	11,240	11,090	11,350
Lee	3,130	3,140	3,360	1,200	1,220	1,130	1,930	1,920	2,230
Lexington	56,700	56,400	53,400	14,800	14,900	14,200	41,900	41,500	39,200
McCormick	1,770	1,750	1,870	780	780	800	990	970	1,070
Marion	12,360	12,280	12,320	5,910	5,940	5,810	6,450	6,340	6,510
Marlboro	8,620	8,530	8,530	4,100	4,110	4,180	4,520	4,420	4,350
Newberry	11,200	11,060	11,760	4,980	4,980	5,330	6,220	6,080	6,430
Oconee	24,790	24,610	24,900	10,540	10,520	10,650	14,250	14,090	14,250
Orangeburg	30,020	28,890	29,840	10,370	10,330	10,020	19,650	18,560	19,820
Pickens	35,500	34,200	35,000	12,200	12,200	12,400	23,300	22,000	22,600
Richland	181,800	178,300	176,200	15,300	15,400	15,100	166,500	162,900	161,100
Saluda	3,550	3,480	3,360	1,340	1,350	1,380	2,210	2,130	1,980
Spartanburg	105,800	103,700	103,000	38,200	38,300	39,000	67,600	65,400	64,000
Sumter	31,690	30,650	31,570	9,440	9,490	9,270	22,250	21,160	22,300
Union	10,640	10,570	10,490	5,920	5,960	5,860	4,720	4,610	4,630
Williamsburg	10,550	10,900	10,700	4,700	4,860	4,850	5,850	6,040	5,850
York	45,800	45,200	45,900	12,900	12,900	13,200	32,900	32,300	32,700

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
SEPTEMBER, 1989

AREA:	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,510	10,550	10,700	570	550	620	5.5	5.2	5.8
AIKEN.....	61,830	62,200	61,380	2,770	2,340	3,380	4.5	3.8	5.5
ALLENDALE....	5,700	5,560	5,150	390	280	370	6.8	5.0	7.2
ANDERSON.....	71,820	72,210	70,270	3,600	2,900	2,970	5.0	4.0	4.2
BAMBERG.....	6,860	6,510	6,640	620	520	470	9.1	8.0	7.1
BARNWELL.....	9,190	8,880	8,950	1,080	590	780	11.7	6.6	8.7
BEAUFORT.....	36,730	36,870	35,510	1,190	1,040	1,100	3.2	2.8	3.1
BERKELEY.....	56,470	56,780	54,090	2,160	1,790	1,960	3.8	3.2	3.6
CALHOUN.....	4,820	5,000	4,910	340	310	320	6.9	6.1	6.5
CHARLESTON...	144,860	146,180	138,940	6,500	6,100	6,150	4.5	4.2	4.4
CHEROKEE.....	23,850	23,320	23,070	1,440	1,170	1,040	6.0	5.0	4.5
CHESTER.....	14,120	14,330	13,750	1,250	1,050	760	8.9	7.3	5.5
CHESTERFIELD.	21,240	21,230	20,630	1,120	930	980	5.2	4.4	4.8
CLARENDON....	11,310	11,800	11,580	860	960	800	7.6	8.1	6.9
COLLETON.....	17,910	17,710	17,460	880	720	930	4.9	4.1	5.3
DARLINGTON...	29,070	28,470	28,270	1,870	1,750	1,670	6.4	6.2	5.9
DILLON.....	15,490	15,380	14,680	1,200	950	850	7.7	6.2	5.8
DORCHESTER...	37,590	37,700	35,980	1,480	1,140	1,320	3.9	3.0	3.7
EDGEFIELD....	7,190	7,320	7,220	380	340	290	5.2	4.7	4.0
FAIRFIELD....	11,180	11,100	10,640	1,220	1,080	520	10.9	9.7	4.9
FLORENCE.....	57,350	57,710	56,200	3,030	2,580	2,890	5.3	4.5	5.1
GEORGETOWN...	19,900	19,930	20,080	1,260	1,110	1,320	6.3	5.6	6.6
GREENVILLE...	182,980	181,260	175,060	6,510	6,260	5,530	3.6	3.5	3.2
GREENWOOD....	29,640	29,670	29,400	1,990	1,720	1,620	6.7	5.8	5.5
HAMPTON.....	7,430	7,320	7,160	490	390	410	6.5	5.3	5.7
HORRY.....	74,130	76,070	66,500	3,710	2,790	3,280	5.0	3.7	5.5
JASPER.....	6,690	6,770	6,710	270	280	320	4.1	4.1	4.8
KERSHAW.....	19,190	19,190	20,030	1,350	1,080	1,230	7.1	5.6	6.1
LANCASTER....	25,530	25,400	25,210	1,570	1,340	1,310	6.2	5.3	5.2
LAURENS.....	24,380	24,490	23,560	1,410	1,270	960	5.8	5.2	4.1
LEE.....	8,320	8,560	8,520	410	400	490	5.0	4.7	5.8
LEXINGTON....	98,290	97,830	93,590	3,240	2,810	2,420	3.3	2.9	2.6
McCORMICK....	2,580	2,610	2,590	200	200	160	7.7	7.7	6.2
MARION.....	15,480	15,330	14,940	1,430	1,070	1,160	9.2	7.0	7.8
MARLBORO.....	12,680	13,490	12,150	1,340	2,080	1,110	10.6	15.4	9.1
NEWBERRY.....	15,270	15,470	15,550	1,070	1,210	910	7.0	7.8	5.9
OCONEE.....	30,750	30,740	30,280	1,520	1,280	1,290	4.9	4.2	4.3
ORANGEBURG...	41,340	40,340	40,070	2,960	2,530	2,560	7.2	6.3	6.4
PICKENS.....	50,890	50,280	48,900	1,850	1,640	1,780	3.6	3.3	3.6
RICHLAND.....	147,130	146,350	140,730	6,090	5,340	5,430	4.1	3.7	3.9
SALUDA.....	8,340	8,550	7,630	550	610	260	6.5	7.2	3.4
SPARTANBURG..	121,140	118,370	115,160	5,900	4,080	4,450	4.9	3.4	3.9
SUMTER.....	37,070	36,260	36,030	2,320	2,070	1,920	6.2	5.7	5.3
UNION.....	14,730	14,810	14,480	860	810	970	5.8	5.5	6.7
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,560	18,010	16,720	1,690	1,180	940	9.6	6.5	5.6
YORK.....	73,930	73,920	70,350	3,360	2,880	2,660	4.5	3.9	3.8
CHAS MSA.....	238,910	240,650	229,000	10,140	9,030	9,430	4.2	3.8	4.1
COLA MSA.....	245,420	244,180	234,320	9,330	8,160	7,850	3.8	3.3	3.4
GRNV MSA.....	355,010	349,910	339,130	14,260	11,980	11,760	4.0	3.4	3.5
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,740.5	1,737.8	1,677.3	87.3	75.5	74.6	5.0	4.3	4.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA SEPTEMBER, 1989

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988
ANDERSON	13,840	13,870	13,510	900	730	740	6.5	5.2	5.5
CHARLESTON	38,760	39,120	37,190	1,700	1,590	1,610	4.4	4.1	4.3
COLUMBIA	48,100	47,800	45,980	2,380	2,090	2,120	4.9	4.4	4.6
FLORENCE	15,810	15,920	15,490	790	670	750	5.0	4.2	4.8
GREENVILLE	35,500	35,160	33,940	1,520	1,460	1,290	4.3	4.1	3.8
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	13,440	13,850	12,060	470	350	420	3.5	2.5	3.5
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,190	23,360	22,230	1,580	1,480	1,490	6.8	6.3	6.7
ROCK HILL	23,540	23,510	22,370	1,270	1,090	1,010	5.4	4.6	4.5
SPARTANBURG . . .	24,770	24,130	23,500	1,450	1,000	1,090	5.8	4.1	4.6
SUMTER	11,250	11,000	10,930	720	650	600	6.4	5.9	5.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 14) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.